NOTE XVI.

ON FIVE NEW AND TWO UNSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS PACHYTERIA.

BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Among the *Pachyteriae* of the Brussels Museum, kindly sent to me for examination by Mr. A. Preudhomme de Borre, was a specimen from Java (coll. Du Bus) under the name *Pachyteria bicolor* Parry. As it, however, did not quite agree with Parry's very short description and the accompanying figure [1]), which *inter alia* do not agree in every respect with each other, I forwarded a detailed description of it to Mr. Alex. Fry, in London, the present owner of Parry's type specimen, asking him to compare my description carefully with the type. This he did most courteously, and he came to the conclusion that the Brussels specimen, although it must be wonderfully like the *bicolor*, differs in some respects essentially and cannot be the same species, nor do the differences appear to be sexual.

I therefore regard the specimen of the Brussels Museum as belonging to a distinct species, and after having described it under the name *Pachyteria Borrei*, I will reproduce Mr. Fry's detailed description of the type specimen of *Pachyteria bicolor* Parry.

I will now proceed to describe the new species.

1) Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. Vol. V (1849). p. 182; pl. 18, fig. 5.

Pachyteria Borrei, n. sp.

The specimen which, as already is said, originates from Java (coll. Du Bus) is somewhat mutilated: of the right antenna the four basal joints, and the fifth partially, are present, of the left one only the two basal joints, and the third partially; the right tibia and tarsus of the first pair of legs are wanting, and of the abdomen the four basal segments, and the fifth partially, are present.

Length from the front margin of the inter-antennary ridge to the end of the elytra $40^1/_2$ mm. — Length of the elytra $30^1/_2$, breadth at the shoulders 12 mm. — Breadth of the thorax from point to point of the spines $9^1/_2$ mm.

As to the shape it agrees pretty well with the figure of *Pachyteria bicolor* Parry (*l. c.*); so the outline of the thorax quite agrees, but the lateral tubercles, although small, are slender and more acutely pointed. Moreover in the new species, notwithstanding it is of about the same length as the figure (there is only a difference of $^1/_2$ mm.), the elytra, which *inter alia* are very broadly and conjointly rounded at the apex, are somewhat more elongate, and the costae are but very inconspicuously raised, whereas the scutellum is less elongate, not acutely pointed at the tip.

The anterior margin of the clypeus, the labrum and the frontside of mandibles are light brown, the face and cheeks pitchy brown, the vertex black with tinges of blue and purple; the thorax and scutellum dark steelblue; the basal third of the elytra yellow, the remaining two thirds metallic green, the line of demarkation between these two colours nearly straight; the basal half of all the femora is bright reddish brown, the apical half dark pitchy approaching to black with faint violet tinges, whereas the tibiae and tarsi of all the legs are of the same brownish yellow colour as the antennal joints which are still present; the three apical joints of the tarsi are somewhat darker and the clawhooks dark brown. The whole undersurface (with

the exception of the brown base and sides of the head) is dark steelblue with faint tinges of green and violet.

The head is irregularly covered with strong punctures which are in a great measure confluent; the punctuation on the mandibles, labrum and raised margins of the clypeus is very fine, that on the cheeks sparse; the longitudinal groove between the antennary tubers extends down to the anterior margin of the clypeus (however not without being interrupted at about the middle of the clypeus), is crossed by a well-defined narrow transverse groove at the base of the clypeus, and ends behind the inter-antennary ridge in a small smooth space. The antennae are sparsely punctured, the 3rd joint is not quite as long as the two following joints taken together.

The prothorax at base and apex depressed and constricted, these portions provided with transverse wrinkles; the disk shows minute erect stiffish black hairs and is very closely punctured and irregularly corrugated; the lateral tubercles are smooth; between these tubercles and the front margin of the thorax oblique wrinkles are present; at the base of the disk, in front of the scutellum, a raised elongate triangular space may be observed, the top of which is connected with the frontmargin of the disk by a faint longitudinal impression. The scutellum is triangular, but little longer than broad at the base, with raised sides and narrowly rounded tip, densely punctate and pubescent, and with an impressed line along the middle.

The elytra parallel, broadly and conjointly rounded at the apex, densely and finely punctured, covered with a minute pubescence, and provided each with two faint longitudinal costae, one along the middle, the other midway between this and the suture.

The legs are rather sparsely covered with irregular punctures.

The undersurface of the head below the mouth is transversely wrinkled; the prosternum especially at the sides nearly impunctate, forming a distinct glossy tubercle be-

tween the anterior coxae, to which a V-shaped smooth impression between the intermediate coxae corresponds. The metasternum not very densely covered with large punctures intermixed with much smaller ones; an impressed line runs along the middle; the abdomen punctured in the same way as the metasternum but less densely.

Mr. Fry wrote me the following about the type specimen of

Pachyteria bicolor, Parry.

»I purchased it some years ago (with all his collection of Longicorns) from Major Parry and it is named in Major Parry's handwriting. It is a good specimen as to colour and its only defect is that the last joint (the claw) is missing from each of the anterior feet.

Length from forehead to end of elytra $1^{7}/_{12}$ inch, equal to 40 millimetres. — Length of elytra 29 mill., breadth at shoulders 11 mill., breadth at $^{3}/_{4}{}^{th}$ of the elytra 10 mill. — Breadth across thorax from point to point of the spines 10 mill.

Parry's figure (n° 5, pl. 18) is a good representation of the insect, its only faults are that the thoracic spines should be a little more pointed and the costae of the elytra look as if they were raised and acute, whereas they are broadly rounded and inconspicuous (like your specimen). The posterior tibiae should be more sinuate.

The colours of your specimen agree with the type with the following slight differences:«

The clypeus, labrum, mandibles, face, cheeks agree with your specimen. The upperside of thorax is dull bluish black, velvety in the centre, and only a slight lustre on the raised parts.

The yellow portion of the elytra occupies about $^{2}/_{5}{}^{th}$ of their length, the remaining $^{3}/_{5}{}^{th}$ are a bluish black, slightly steely.

The anterior and intermediate femora are red at the base for $^{1}/_{3}{}^{rd}$ of their length and much less on the poste-

rior femora (about $^1/_{10}$th). The anterior and intermediate tibiae, all the tarsi, the 6 first joints and the base of the 7th joint of the antennae are of a pale ochreous yellow. The posterior tibiae are black with only a slight tinge of brown in the middle.

The underside of the body (except the prosternum in front and sides) is a bright steely blue with violet tinges.

The punctuation of the head agrees with the description of your insect but the underside below the mouth is coarsely punctured and almost corrugated. The longitudinal groove on the forehead is deep with raised margins, and extends from the back of the frontal tuber to the clypeus where it ends in a transverse depression 1 millimetre distant from the anterior margin. There is a small smooth space beyond the posterior end of the groove.

The antennae have the first joint rather coarsely punctured, the 2nd and 3rd joints very slightly and all the others not at all punctured. Their length reaches to $^2/_3$rds of the elytra.

Thorax. The black erect short hairs form two velvety patches occupying a great part of the upper surface, they are slightly divided by a smooth line somewhat enlarged at the two extremities, the anterior extremity being concave and the posterior ending in a convex smooth patch. The sides (in front of the lateral spines) and the under surface is pulvinate, finely, evenly and densely punctate (concinne confertissime punctata) forming a dull lustreless surface, no oblique wrinkles are visible.

The scutellum is long and triangular (Parry's figure is correct) and it is velvety like the patches of the thorax, it is quite flat (not raised at the sides) and no impressed medial line.

The elytra are broadly rounded and somewhat flattened at the extremity and obliquely truncate at the sutural angle. The whole surface is finely and evenly punctured and so closely as to make it appear coriaceous; very slightly pubescent."

The underside. The prothoracic intercoxal process is plain, arched up nearly as high as the coxae, smooth, shining, punctured near the edges, depressed behind the coxae, the extremity being developed into a very small, flat, slightly dilated process, the posterior edge of which is a little emarginate (no tubercle).

The mesosternum is broad, smooth, shining, very sparsely punctate, transversely depressed in front, raised between the coxae to their level where it becomes flat and cut off square at the end, this hinder part is slightly sericeous and scarcely punctured (there is no V-shaped recess) [1]).

The metasternum and abdomen are sparsely and evenly punctate, the sides and front of metasternum are clothed with a delicate grey silky pubescence. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd segments of abdomen have transverse bands of similar pubescence, the band entire on the 1st, interrupted in the middle on the 2nd and 3rd segments. The 5th segment is deeply and roundly emarginate behind. The last segment is small, oval, convex in front where it is ferrugineous and scarcely any punctures. — This form seems to indicate a ♂.

I conclude therefore from the peculiar form and punctuation of the underside of the thorax, the differences in form of the pro- and mesosternal processes, and the dif-

1) The form of the prosternum and mesosternum of *P. bicolor* Parry is almost exactly the same in *P. fasciata* Fabr., *tricolor* Newm., *bimaculata* White and *rubripennis* Hope, also in three other species which I have, unnamed. (A. Fry).

Pachyteria Hügeli Dist. is the only species which I know to have the pro- and mesosternum more or less similarly shaped as *P. Borrei* (tubercle and V-shaped impression), though I have, besides *P. Hügeli*, examined no less than two thirds of the described species, viz.: *fasciata* Fabr. (I have not been fortunate enough to have an opportunity to compare Schröter's description and figure of *Cerambyx populneus* which is mentioned in the Munich Catalogue as a synonym of this species), *tricolor* Newm. (= *dimidiata* Guér.), *equestris* Newm., *dimidiata* Westw. (specifically distinct from *fasciata* Fabr. but closely allied to *Scheepmakeri* Rits.), *voluptuosa* Thoms., *Lambii* Pasc., *insignita* Pasc., *ochracea* Waterh., *ruficollis* Waterh. (= *collaris* Har.), *javana* Bates (= *puncticollis* Rits.), *rugosicollis* Rits., *affinis* Rits., *parallela* Rits., and *Scheepmakeri* Rits., as well as the four following new species. (C. Ritsema Cz.).

ferent form of the scutellum, that your insect is not *bicolor* Parry but a new species".

From Mr. Oliver E. Janson I received for identification two species of *Pachyteria* captured by Mr. W. B. Pryer at Elopura (North Borneo). One of these proved to belong to *P. ochracea* Waterh. (Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist. 5th ser. Vol. II (1878) p. 136), the other to an undescribed species, allied, according to the description and figure, to *P. virescens* Pasc. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1866. p. 519; pl. 43, fig. 2) but at once distinguished by the brown coloured basal half of the elytra and by the smooth stripe along the middle of the disk of the pronotum by which the transverse wrinkles are interrupted. I propose to name it after its captor.

Pachyteria Pryeri, n. sp.

Length from the antennary tubers to the end of the elytra 35 mm.; length of the elytra $24^1/_2$ mm.; breadth at the shoulders 11 mm.; breadth of the thorax from point to point of the lateral teeth 9 mm.

Nearly glabrous. Head bronzy green, with the exception of the labrum and mandibles which are black, the latter however with metallic tinges on the sides at the base. The scape of the antennae is of a darker green colour than the head, the four following joints are dark blue and densely covered with a jet-black pubescence, the six apical joints yellow. The prothorax dark brownish red, bronzy green at the underside. Scutellum glossy green. The elytra with the basal portion (not fully the basal half) light brown, the rest bronzy green; the line of demarkation between these two colours oblique. Body beneath and legs bronzy green; the knees, apex of the femora and metatarsus of the four posterior legs dark blue, the three last joints of these tarsi black; the anterior tarsi black, covered on the upper surface with a yellowish pile intermixed with some black stiffish hairs.

Head coarsely punctured on the vertex, behind the eyes and on the cheeks, the vertex with a small smooth space in which the frontal groove ends; on the antennary tubers, which are slightly pubescent and separated by the narrow and deep frontal groove, the punctuation is extremely fine and dense; the clypeus is hollowed, and has raised margins; it is sparsely punctured and provided with a transverse elevation at the middle of the base and with a very distinct keel along the middle; the labrum is very finely punctured, the mandibles nearly impunctate. The antennae are stout, the two first joints slightly rugose in consequence of a dense punctuation, the 3rd—5th joints densely covered with a jet-black pubescence which gives them a velvety appearance; the scape is rather short, obconical; the 3rd joint twice as long as the fourth; the 4th—7th slightly increasing in length, the 8th—10th on the contrary slightly decreasing, the 11th of the same length as the 7th.

Prothorax distinctly longer than broad at the base, the sides strongly angulated, the angle terminating in a distinct tooth; the anterior and posterior margin strongly upturned, the upper surface and sides transversely and very regularly wrinkled, the intervals provided with a few hair-bearing punctures; along the middle of the raised disk a smooth stripe is present which widens out a little towards the base. The scutellum is elongate triangular, acutely pointed at the tip, smooth and shining with only a few punctures.

The elytra gradually tapering from the base; the apices separately and rather narrowly rounded, slightly dehiscent; each elytron provided with two faintly raised longitudinal lines; the brown basal portion is strongly but not very densely punctured; the green posterior portion (which is covered with a minute black pubescence) very finely and densely punctured, its outer half opaque.

The under surface of the head below the mouth irregularly wrinkled and pubescent; the anterior part (collar) of

the prosternum with faint transverse wrinkles, the middle part smooth, nearly impunctate; the metasternum and legs strongly, the abdomen finely and sparsely punctured; the metasternum shows an impressed line along the middle, and in its angles as well as in the hinder ones of the abdominal segments a spot of greyish-yellow pubescence is present; the hinder margin of the 5th segment is nearly straight (only very faintly and broadly emarginate) and fringed with black hairs.

The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the majority of the species, e. g. *fasciata* Fabr. etc. (no tubercle and V-shaped impression).

Hab. North Borneo: Elopura (W. B. Pryer). — A single specimen in the collection of Mr. Pryer.

In the extensive collections of insects presented to the Leyden Museum by Dr. B. Hagen and brought together by him in East Sumatra (district of Serdang) only a single *Pachyteria* was found. This however belongs to a new species to which I have attached the name

Pachyteria Hageni, n. sp.

According to the description and figure this new species is nearly allied to *Pachyteria speciosa* Pasc. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1866. p. 519; pl. 43, fig. 5), but differs from it by the ochraceous (not scarlet) colour of the basal half of the elytra, and by the dark colour of the three basal joints of the antennae.

Length from the frontmargin of the inter-antennary ridge to the apex of the elytra $28^1/_2$ mm.; length of the elytra 21 mm.; breadth at the shoulders $9^1/_2$ mm.; breadth across the thorax from point to point of the lateral tubercles 7 mm.

Nearly glabrous. Head bronzy green, with an ill-defined red spot on the face above the clypeus and on the vertex;

the frontmargin of the clypeus and the sides of the labrum brown, the mandibles black; the face and interantennary ridge slightly pubescent. The two basal joints of the antennae black, the third light brown, darker towards the base, and with a small black spot at the top on the frontside; the remainder joints yellow. The prothorax dull red, the extreme anterior and posterior margins bronzy green as well as the middle portion of the underside, which is moreover covered with a yellowish pubescence. The scutellum very densely covered with a black pubescence, except at the dark brown tip. The basal half of the elytra ochraceous, with a very faint greenish hue, the rest bronzy green; the line of demarkation between these colours slightly oblique and suddenly directed backwards at a little distance from the lateral margins. Body beneath dark blue; legs black.

Head coarsely punctured on the vertex and behind the eyes, more finely on the cheeks and base of mandibles, very finely and densely on the clypeus and on the interantennary ridge; the frontal groove extends from the vertex down to the base of the clypeus; the clypeus itself is even, provided along its middle with an impressed line and at its base with a transverse elevation which is interrupted in the middle and rather smooth; the labrum is very finely punctured, the mandibles towards the tips nearly impunctate. The antennae are stout; the scape is short, rugose, with a smooth keel along the foreside, the 3rd joint nearly as long as the two following joints taken together, the 4th a little shorter than the 5th, this and the two following of equal size, the 8th—10th slightly decreasing, the apical one distinctly longer.

Prothorax but little longer than broad at the base, the sides slightly angulated, the angles terminating in a small tubercle; the anterior and posterior margin strongly upturned; transversely wrinkled on the upper surface and sides; on the disk these wrinkles are irregularly confluent and the intervals provided with some erect black hairs.

The scutellum triangular, subacute at the apex which is smooth and shining.

The elytra gradually tapering from the base, the apices narrow, obliquely truncate with the outer angle rounded, the sutural one slightly protruding; each elytron provided with two faint longitudinal lines; the ochraceous basal portion is strongly punctured; the green posterior portion finely punctured, shining along the suture, the rest opaque and densely covered with a short black pubescence.

The under surface of the head below the mouth densely covered with a yellow pubescence which hides the sculpture; the middle part of the prosternum finely wrinkled, the metasternum rather smooth along the middle and with an impressed line, becoming opaque towards the sides; the femora coarsely punctured, the tibiae opaque; the abdomen sparsely punctured, the 5th segment deeply notched on each side behind. The under surface of the thorax and the coxae covered with a greyish-yellow pile, with the exception however of a transverse band across the middle of the metasternum and its episterna where the pile is black; the abdominal segments on each side with a transverse spot of greyish-yellow pubescence.

The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the foregoing species (no tubercle and V-shaped impression).

Hab. East Sumatra: district of Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen). — A single specimen (♀) in the Leyden Museum.

Dr. Ed. Everts has favoured me with a *Pachyteria* from Deli (East Sumatra) which resembles *P. spinicollis* Pasc. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1866. p. 519; pl. 43, fig. 4) and *insignita* Pasc. (*l. c.* p. 520). No doubt it belongs to an undescribed species which may bear the name

Pachyteria Evertsi, n. sp.

It differs from the quoted species in having the head

and thorax of the same colour as the base of the elytra, whereas the dark colour of the apical portion occupies more than the apical half.

Length from the frontmargin of the inter-antennary ridge to the end of the elytra 43 mm.; length of the elytra 32 mm.; breadth at the shoulders $12^1/_2$ mm.; breadth across the thorax from point to point of the lateral teeth 10 mm.

Covered with minute erect stiffish hairs. The head, with the seven basal joints of the antennae, the thorax, the smaller basal half of the elytra, the anterior pair of legs, the intermediate tibiae and tarsi as well as the base of the femora, and the posterior tarsi luteous; the four apical joints of the antennae, the extreme anterior margin and the constricted basal portion of the thorax [1]), the scutellum, the intermediate femora (with the exception of the base) and the posterior femora and tibiae black (the posterior tibiae stained with luteous towards the end on the outside); the greater apical half of the elytra dark metallic green; the line of demarkation between the two colours is a curved one with the convexity directed towards the base. Underneath the head, prosternum and mesosternum luteous, the prosternum with an irregular bluish black stripe on each side; the metasternum and abdomen greenish black, the former with a triangular luteous spot on the middle.

Head coarsely punctured on the vertex and behind the eyes, more finely and sparsely on the face, cheeks and sides of mandibles, very finely on the labrum, the frontside of the mandibles impunctate. The frontal groove very narrow and not deep, passing through a smooth space on the face, the clypeus not sharply defined at the base, crossed by a faint curved impression between the insertion of the mandibles. The antennae rather slender; the scape in front rather sparsely, behind very finely and densely

1) The prothorax shows moreover two dark longitudinal bands owing to a black pubescence.

punctured; the 3rd joint one and a half as long as the 4th, the remainder slightly decreasing in length.

Prothorax but little longer than broad at the base, the sides strongly angulated, the angle terminating in a short tooth; the anterior and posterior margin slightly thrown up; the uppersurface rugose in consequence of a dense punctuation, slightly impressed along the middle; the lateral teeth smooth, whereas between them and the frontmargin oblique wrinkles are present. The scutellum rather broadly triangular, pointed at the tip, densely covered with a black pubescence.

The elytra slightly tapering from the base, covered with minute crowded punctures, each with three slightly raised smoother costae; the apices deeply emarginated.

The under surface of the head below the mouth transversely wrinkled, that of the prothorax very faintly so. The metasternum sparsely covered with large punctures intermixed with very minute ones, and with a longitudinal line along the middle. The legs are strongly punctured, the posterior femora much more densely and nearly opaque. The abdomen rather densely covered with punctures which become smaller towards the end; a transverse spot of a greyish pubescence is present on the posterior coxae and in the hinder angles of the four basal segments of the abdomen; the hinder margin of the 4th segment is broadly emarginate, that of the 5th narrowly emarginate.

The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the two foregoing species (no tubercle and V-shaped impression).

Hab. East Sumatra: Deli. — A single specimen (♀) in the Leyden Museum, presented by Dr. Ed. Everts.

Mr. René Oberthür, of Rennes, has sent me at my request all his collection of *Pachyteriae* for examination, and no doubt it is one of the finest and most complete series of these beetles that exist. It contains no less than 13 species, four of which are represented by both sexes.

One of these species has proved to be new to science and I propose to call it after my excellent friend

Pachyteria Oberthüri, n. sp.

This species, of which a single female specimen from Siboga (West Sumatra) is in the collection, is very closely allied to *P. dimidiata* Westw. [1]) from Assam and *P. Scheepmakeri* Rits. [2]) from East Java. — Like these species it is greenish black, with the under surface, the legs, and the five basal joints of the antennae dark violet, and the six apical joints of the antennae and a broad transverse band about the middle of the elytra ivory-yellow, whereas the apices of the elytra are also deeply notched. From both it differs however in having thicker antennae, with the third, fourth and fifth joints decidedly shorter, and in having a somewhat shorter clypeus with thickened margins (like in both the quoted species the clypeus has a slightly raised smooth line along the middle); moreover the yellow band across the elytra narrows towards the lateral margins and the punctuation on this band is somewhat finer and less dense. The new species has the broader and more robust shape of *dimidiata* (*Scheepmakeri* is smaller and more slender), but its scutellum is still more acutely pointed, which is caused by the strongly concave lateral margins (in *Scheepmakeri* the scutellum is broader with curvilinear sides). The prothorax is more strongly punctured and shows along the middle of the raised disk a narrow smooth streak, which is also present (though less distinct) in *dimidiata*. The base of the raised disk of the prothorax is straight in *dimidiata*, slightly emarginate in front of the scutellum in *Scheepmakeri* and in the new species.

The hind margin of the 5th ventral segment is straight with rounded lateral angles, whereas it is broadly rounded,

1) The Cabinet of Oriental Entomology. (1848). p. 60; pl. 29, fig. 8.
2) Notes from the Leyden Museum. Vol. III (1881). p. 38.

and inconspicuously emarginate in the middle, in the female sex of *P. Scheepmakeri*. Of *P. dimidiata* Westw. the female sex is unknown to me.

The intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum formed as in the majority of the species, e. g. *fasciata* Fabr. etc. (no tubercle and V-shaped impression).

Hab. West Sumatra: Siboga. — A single specimen (♀) in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Together with a new Callichromid from Tjilatjap (South Java), which will be described by me in the following Note, Mr. W. Albarda presented to the Leyden Museum a female specimen of

Pachyteria affinis Rits.,

a species described by me in 1881 in the 3rd volume of this journal (p. 35) from a mutilated specimen in the Leyden Museum, of which moreover the habitat was unknown. I make use of this opportunity to complete my former description of this species, the more so because the male sex is represented in Mr. René Oberthür's magnificent collection of Pachyteriae which at present is in my hands.

The specimens with which I am now acquainted (besides the type *four* in number) are all from Java; of three of them a more precise locality is known, viz.: Tjilatjap, Buitenzorg and Mount Salak.

They agree pretty well with my former description, and the fact that in the type specimen the undersurface of the body is uniformly covered with a silvery pile, which is not restricted to lateral patches on the abdominal segments, proves it to be a male specimen; consequently this is not a specific character.

Of the antennae the two first joints are bright brown, the 3rd—6th (and the extreme base of the 7th) yellow, the 7th—11th black or bluish black.

In the female the 5th abdominal segment shows a broken impressed pro-apical line, preceded by a semilunar impression, whereas its apical margin is notched in the middle.

In the male the 5th and 6th abdominal segments are broadly emarginate, the 6th more deeply than the 5th.

N. B. The form of the apical segments of the abdomen of *Pachyteria affinis* Rits. in both sexes is almost exactly the same as in *P. ruficollis* Waterh. (= *collaris* Har.) and *P. javana* Bates (= *puncticollis* Rits.), and most probably also in *P. equestris* Newm.; of the latter, however, I have only seen the male sex. These four species are also in other respects nearly allied to one another.

Another group of species, in regard to the shape of the apical ventral segments, contains *Pachyteria basalis* Waterh. (= *polychroma* Har.), *P. rugosicollis* Rits. and *P. Hageni* Rits., most probably also *P. speciosa* Pasc., a species which I have not yet seen. In the female of these species the 5th ventral segment is notched on each side behind; in the male the 5th segment is broadly emarginate, the 6th segment very deeply emarginate, the sides of the emargination parallel.